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lar list of the parasites, arranged according to their hosts, and finally brief remarks on technique and a short bibliography.

The author recognizes the orders *Gregarinæ*, *Hæmosporidia*, *Coccidia*, *Acystosporidia*, and *Myxosporidia*, while the *Sarcosporidia*, *Amæbo-sporidia* and *Serosporidia* are given in an 'Anhang.'

In discussing the *Gregarinæ* Léger's classification is adopted. The chapter on *Hæmosporidia* is based almost entirely upon Labbé's writings; in this order the author recognizes only one family the *Drepanididæ*. In the classification of the *Coccidia*, A. Schneider is followed. Labbé's (1894) order *Gymnosporidia* appears as the *Acystosporidia*, and in it are placed the malarial parasites, the parasite of Texas fever and allied forms. In the chapter on the *Myxosporidia* Thélohan is followed.

While the general discussion of the groups is interesting, and the numerous illustrations give the reader unacquainted with these forms a very good idea of the Sporozoa, it is necessary to exercise considerable care in accepting the nomenclature adopted by the author, and further, not to assume that the numerous species mentioned by him in his compendium represent a complete list of the known forms. The reader should, therefore, be warned that this work is more fitted for use in obtaining a knowledge of the morphology and biology than of the classification of the *Sporozoa*. The generic and specific names adopted in many cases, and the authorities to which the binomials have been attributed, do not seem to have been determined by any particular principle. *Pyrosoma* Smith, for instance, is rejected as name of the parasite of Texas fever, on the grounds that it is preoccupied, while *Apiosoma* Wandolleck, (which is also preoccupied) is adopted, and the name *Piroplasma* is overlooked. The parasite of malaria is given as *Hæmamoeba laverani*, although neither this generic nor this specific name can stand. *Balbiana gigantea* is quietly included in *Sarcocystis tenella*, notwithstanding the lack of grounds for so doing, while quite a number of other *Sarcosporidia* which have been described and named as belonging to three different genera are mentioned as '*Sarcocystis spec. inc.*'

It is possibly unfair to criticise these details adversely, yet, as the author includes the zoologists among the persons for whom his work is written, he should have had more regard for zoological customs. On the whole, von Wasielewski's *Sporozoenkunde* will be a welcome guide to those who desire to study this group, but who are unable to consult the original papers.

CH. WARDELL STILES.

Report of the Government Entomologist for the Year 1895, Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture. By C. P. LOUNSBURY.

This little volume illustrates three interesting points: First, that the Government of Cape Colony is an enterprising one, and will not allow itself to fall behind other governments in matters which affect the welfare of the agricultural community; second, that in appointing an entomologist it was considered to be for the best interests of the Colony that an American, trained in recent American methods in the warfare against insects, should be chosen; and third, that this American has in so short a time familiarized himself with the needs of the Colony in his own special line of work, and has presented as his first report a most excellent account of the species which are attracting particular attention at the present time in that country. The report is largely general and much attention is paid to the subject of the importation of injurious insects and of the desirability of legislation to check importation and spread. The species especially considered are certain scale insects, the peach maggot, codling moth, pear slug, the apple and quince borer and the so-called American blight, which is the name generally used in English colonies for the woolly root-louse of the apple, *Schizoneura lanigera*. The Government of Cape Colony is to be congratulated upon its appointment.

L. O. H.

Tenth Annual Report of the New York State Entomologist. By J. A. LINTNER, PH.D.

It is always a pleasure to receive a new report from Dr. Lintner. The full and careful articles which the reports of this writer always contain are models in style and treatment for the younger generation of economic entomolo-